

Such property is a valuable source of supply for Federal agencies; therefore, GSA regional offices and GSA area utilization officers are responsible for local screening of such property, for making it available to Federal agencies, and for its expeditious transfer. Holding agencies shall cooperate with GSA representatives in making information available and in providing access to nonreportable property. Federal agency employees shall be permitted access to holding installations for screening purposes upon presentation of a valid Federal agency employee's identification card.

(b) A listing of nonreportable property, providing the extended value in acquisition cost dollars of each line item and the total number of line items on the listing, must be made available to GSA area utilization officers for local utilization and donation screening. Agencies that have computer records of their excess/surplus personal property are encouraged to report nonreportable property electronically, in lieu of submitting hardcopy listings. Agencies that are not able to report nonreportable property electronically, and have nonreportable property which is to be sold by GSA if it survives utilization and donation screening, are encouraged to report that property on a Standard Form (SF) 120, in lieu of an excess listing, to eliminate the need to submit SF 126, Report of Personal Property for Sale, after the completion of donation screening.

(c) In accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, certain kinds of property are not covered by the GSA utilization screening process. Such property is neither reportable property nor nonreportable property. It is the responsibility of the owning agency to screen such property and make reasonable efforts to obtain utilization among other Federal agencies. Although not required to do so, GSA may assist in the screening and transfer of such property when requested to do so by the owning agency or when otherwise directed by GSA.

(d) Unless otherwise directed by GSA, the following general categories of excess personal property are excepted from the GSA utilization screening process and shall not be reported to GSA for nationwide circularization nor made available to GSA area utilization officers for local screening:

(1) Perishables, defined for the purposes of this section as any foodstuffs which are subject to spoilage or decay;

(2) Property dangerous to public health and safety;

(3) Scrap, except aircraft in scrap condition, provided the property strictly conforms to the definitions for scrap found at §101-43.001-29;

(4) Property determined by competent authority to be classified or otherwise sensitive for reasons of national security;

(5) Controlled substances in which case solicitation shall be limited to those agencies authorized for transfer under §101-42.1102-3 provisions;

(6) Reportable property which, prior to reporting as required in §101-43.304, is transferred directly between Federal agencies as provided in §101-43.309-5(a) or by prearrangement with GSA to fill a known need;

(7) Trading stamps and bonus goods (see §101-25.103-4);

(8) Nonappropriated fund property;

(9) Nuclear Regulatory Commission-controlled materials (see §101-42.1102-4 and 10 CFR parts 30 through 35, 40, and 70.); and

(10) Hazardous waste and items determined by the holding agency to be extremely hazardous (see §101-42.402).

§ 101-43.307-7 [Amended]

j. Section 101-43.307-7 is amended by removing paragraph (a) and redesignating paragraph (b) as new paragraph (a) and paragraph (c) as new paragraph (b).

k. Section 101-43.307-12 is amended by revising paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (f) to read as follows:

§ 101-43.307-12 Shelf-life items.

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(c) Reportable shelf-life items which have a remaining useful life of 6 weeks or more before reaching the expiration date shall be reported as excess in accordance with §101-43.304. Agencies may, at their option, also report shelf-life items which are nonreportable property. The report shall identify the items in the description as shelf-life items by carrying the designation symbol "SL" and by showing the expiration date. If the item has an extendable-type expiration date, there shall also be furnished an indication as to whether the expiration date is the original or an extended date.

(d) Normally, items reported in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, including medical shelf-life items held for national emergency purposes, will be given a surplus release date effective 21 calendar days from the date following the day the property was reported. This date may be shortened or extended according to utilization objectives and the remaining useful shelf life. However, GSA offices will screen shelf life items for both reportable property and nonreportable property to permit their use before the shelf life expires and the items are unfit for human use.

(e) Nonreportable shelf-life items which have a remaining useful life of 6 weeks or more before reaching the expiration date shall be made available for use by other Federal agencies as provided in §101-43.305. Agency documents listing such items shall show the expiration date and, in the case of items with an extendable expiration date,